THE JAPANESE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Additiona' Particulars of the Arrival of the Pewhatan.

THE JAPAN EMBASSY

2r and Public Reception and Banquet.

The Toast of the Japanese Admiral Received with Nine Cheers and a Tiger.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE SAN PRANCISCANS

The Voyest of the Powhatan-She Puts Inte molulu Short of Coal and Leaky-Personnel of the Japanese Embassy-Their Behavior on the Voyage-Great Exeltement-Exchange of Salutes-Festivities on Board-Trip to and Arrival at San Francisco.

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE JAPANESE.

Entertainment to the Officers of the Candinmarruh,

AD/ICES IN DETAIL BY THE PONY EXPRESS.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23, 1860. First the Japanese Corrette-Visit to an American Bath House-Japanese Sailors Sent to the Marine Hospital-Visit of American Officials to the Candin uh-Complimentary Saintes to the French, English and Sardinian Consuls-Grand Public Reception of the Officers of the Candinmarruh—Scene in Room-Reception Ceremonies-The Banquet-The Japanese Admiral's Significant Toast-Sentiment THE JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO

citizens and public authorities have left nothing has been visited by a great number, including Clarke and officers of the army, foreign consuls officials, and militia generals with their staffs. The goes up to Mare Island Navy Yard this afterand as all that has occurred here in reference to als an account of the ceremonies and incidents con

Admiral has given positive orders that no ladies owed to go on board the corvette. One by acci on the vessel a few days since, and descended to the boat. The fair ones of the sex; they could not think of letting a dai ale foot tread their deck. This is owing to a misar ble, queenly democratic damaels hold their hoad high as General Haven-higher than his staff. If a

asaper visits.

APARISES OPPICERS VISIT AN AMERICAN BATH HOUSE.

Meseday a number of the Japanese came sahore, vioceeded to the International Hotel, where they met aber of friends. Being destrous of trying the American of the Company of the Compa

'Major General J. P. Haven, Brigadier General H. A.
'Major General J. P. Haven, Brigadier General H. A.
'Dabb, Celonel Leonard, Surgeons McNulty and Geary,
hapt Bradt, Lieut. Little and other members of the stad,
'revident Teschemacher, of the Bland of Supervisors, and
'revisors, and one of two other civil officers,
'receded in their respective boats on board the Canimmurrah, where they went on board the United
takes steamer Active, Commander James Aldeu, and re
etved the customary salute on leaving the Japaness
teamer. Additional salutes were afterwards exchanged
the harbor, and our visitors were highly gratified with
eviews they obtained of the defences of the harbor and the harbor, and our visitors were highly gratified with the views they obtained of the defences of the harbor and the surrounding scenery. Meantime, the Chief Engineer and First Lieutenant, together with the mechanics and artisans of the ship, were invised by Messra Beooks & Bond to ride over to the iron foundries and gas works on First street. They visited the Vulcan Works, where, lackity, castings were being run, and the trip-hammer, planing and other machines were successively set in motion. At the gas works the details of the institution were abown and explained to them, and Mr. Donavie regulation of the street, a significant which, being new to they, they viewed with much interest. At five o'clock the carriages, three in number, left them at Vallejo street wharf. There they found that the ship's boats were engaged in transporting the American staff efficers, when the beatmen at the wharf immediately offered their boats, well manned, gratification; and conveyed the Japanese off to their ship.

COMPLIMENTARY BALUES TO HIS CONSULS OF FRANCE, ENGLAND AND SARDINIA.

The French Consul, Mr. Gautter, the English Consul Mr.

COMPLIMENTARY SALUTES TO THE CONSULS OF FRANCE, ENGLAND AND BARDINIA.

The French Censul, Mr. Gautier, the English Consul, Mr. Booker, and the Sardinian Consul, Mr. Davidson, visited the Japanese corvette on Tuesday, and were entertained by the Admiral with wines and sweetmeats. On leaving, the ship fired a salute of twenty-one guns—seven for each Consul.

Backer, and the Sardinian Consul, Mr. Davidson, visited the Japanese corvette on Tuesday, and were cutextused by the Admiral with wines and sweatments. On leaving, the ship fired a saiute of twenty-one guns—seven for each Consul.

The Presidio Band (U. S. A.) was on board the same day, and delighted the officers and crew by playing a number of fine airs.

CREATO PULIC RECEIVED NOT WITH JAPANESS.

The great event of the day, or in other words the grand public reception by the city of San Francisco or the Japanese Admira's and his officers, took place yesterday aftermon, at two o'clock, at the City Hall. The Board of Supervisors, as the representatives of the city, had made arrangements for this occasion, and though little in was allowed for their committees to work, the reception was a very fine one, and every thing passed of with great ancess. The day proved, unfortunately, to be a windy, relay and middy one, but nevertheless the Japanese made their appearance, and the city representatives were gregared to receive them: It is hardly necessary to premark with the Japanese to our shores, this public reception is the especially important event in our intercourse with our trans-Pacific guests.

The Admiral, Kimmorahaettao Cami, accompanied by the two captains of the Candimarrub, four fluetenants and surgeon and six attendants, made their appearance at two o'clock. They were brought up from their vessel in carriages, provided for the purpose by Mesers. Gates, Young and Johnston, the Committee of Supervisors charged with the arrangements. As they reached the Plaza the American flag was boisted on the liberty pole, and the Frast California Guard, who had prepared themselves on the public square with two brass field plecos, fired the appropriate salute of seventeen guns.

The desire in the surgeon seventeen guns.

The desire in the surgeon seventeen guns.

The seventeen guns. The Admiral and the frast colliders have been seventeen guns.

The preparence of the coccasion. The Admiral and the six attendants. On the right

anywhere.

CEREMONIES OF RECEPTION.

As soon as the company were all seated, according to etiquette, the resolutions of the Soard of Supervisors, which will be found below, engressed and signed, were presented to the Admiral, and interpreted to him. He then expressed himself dustrous of extending the hand of triendahip to all present, and a general shaking of hands took place, President Teuchemacher giving the names of the persons approaching, which were interpreted. In this manner Brig Gen. Cobb and his staff, who were in uniform, the members of the Soard of Supervisors, the Chief Engineer and other officers of the Fire Department, various city officers, representatives of the press, and various city and thus paid their respects to the Admiral they did the same to the Captains and Lieutenants; and after this was over many of them got about the little doctor and gave him a shaking, a compliment which he enjoyed with a regulsh grin, apparently with one eye on the shaker and the other on the Admiral After these coremonies the order of proceedings was some what confused, the citizens and Japaneese mixing together and making vain attempts to understand each other. Several who had a smattering of Dutch tried to speak that language, but either the Japaneese knew no Dutch, or the linguists could not talk it plainly, and little progress was made. Some of our citizens, among them Dr. Rabe, made a desperate effort to say something in Japanees, but the interpreter had to be called on to give it the proper twang before it could be understood.

Captain Mangeroo, who acts as interpreter, having extending the Arman and the counterstood.

span, of which all have read, but about which we read, but about which we received with which our own assy was not of se on the scale of magnificence with which our own assy was met in the Japanese empire; but, neverses, the fraternal feelings and the expressions of ret and kindness were equally cordial and understood, gh the Japanese have for ages, in their Oriental exvences, associated gorgeous display and splendor cocasions of importance, these visitors being edution, have the intelligence to understand the nature of democratic institutions, and fully appreciated this al, though unostentations occasion. For our own part, we consider the visit of these people as an even of the highest commercial and political retance, and destined to convey more real knowledge recurry to the Japanese Emperor and authorities years of writing or visiting by our citizens to their vs. These men have all been selected from the

The Emperor of Japan and the President of the United

proposing the sentiment:

"The Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States."

This was drank standing by Japanese and all; and three cheers were given by the whole table.

In a few minutes afterwards, President Teschemacher proposed the second tosat—

"The Admiral of the Japanese Navy."

This was also drank standing, and followed by three hearty cheers.

It was now the Admiral's significant zoast.

It was now the Admiral's significant zoast.

It was now the Admiral's place to reply, and he directed the interpreter to speak, in substance, as follows:
"Our Chairman has seen proper to propose a toast to the Emperor of Japan, and the President of the United States. Allow me to propose the same over again, but putting the President first; let it be to the President of the United States and the Emperor of Japan."

This graceful sentiment, the most proper for the occasion, perhaps, that could have been thought of, was received with prolonged plaudits, three cheers and a "tiger."

The remaining toasts followed in succession as follows:

4th. "The Army and the Navy?" by President Pesade-macher.

5th. The Governor of California—by the same.

4th. "The Army and the Navy; by Freezent Festival macher.

5th. The Governor of Californis—by the same.
6th. The President of the City, and all the City Officers—by the Admiral.

To this totast Mr. Gates responded in a few remarks, hoping that this obcasion would be the commencement of frequent and beneficial intercourse between Japan and the United States. He, in conclusion, proposed the sentiment—

ment—
7th. The Japanese Officers.
The next teast was offered by Dr. Rabe, and was in substance as follows:—
8th. Our Guests: The promised intercourse with them shows the necessity of the great project of the age—the Pacific Railroad

Pacific Railroad

The speaker proposed to make a speech on the subject, and did speak for a few minutes; but the difficulty of having the whole translated to the Admiral prevented a long effort. The toast was, however, well received. Sth. The Press of San Francisco—by Mr. Gates.

This was responded to by Mr. MacCrellish, who called attention to the fact that the Japanese were not properly valued, and expressing his determination to stand by them, and the Mongols generally. He closed his remarks with a sentiment:—

10th. May we soon exchange with Japanese newspapers.

them, and the Mongols generally. He closed his remarks with a sentiment:

10th. May we soon exchange with Japanese newspapers.

11th. Captain Brooke, United States Navy—By Mr. Davies. The Captain made a brief acknowledgment.

12th. Edward Kern—By Mr. McCrellish. Captain Brooke made a reply for Mr. Kern, giving a brief outline of his California career. Mr. Kern also returned thanks.

At this stage of the banquet, the Admiral stated through the Chairman, that it was necessary for him and his others to withdraw to their vessel. In explonation, he said further that the Candinmarruh, with all the Japanese, would proceed the next day to Mare Island, and it was necessary to prepare for the trip. He expressed his thanks for the kind reception that had been extended, and was sorry he could not remain longer. The company then broke up, and the guests were conducted back in the carriages to their vessel.

The REPOLITIONS OF THE SUPERVINES.

Taken all in all, this reception was not only a very pleasant one, but it was an important event in the history of San Francisco, and, indeed, of the United States. The significant toast of the Admiral, it seems to us, was indicative of much more than would at first sight appear to be understood by it; and the occasion may, and in all probability is, merely the intumation of very intimate relations between us and the Japanese. For these reasons we have given the history of the reception fuller than we otherwise should have done; and will add below the resolutions passed by the Board of Supervisors on Wednesday evening, upon which the reception was based.

Whereas, the late arrival in the port of San Francisco of the was tetamor Candinmarruh, under the command or Kimmoorabsetino Cami, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Japanese Navy, to the United States to extend a welcome to a representative of the United States to extend a welcome to a representative of the Empire of Japan, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, in the

tion of 15. President and a pertion of its member's on bear's his vessel on the 18th inst. And be it further, assolved, That the free use of this room is bereby tendered to the Admiral, at any ti ne he may appoint, to receive the clizens of San Francisco, who desire personally to express their regard to so distinguished a stranger. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resoluces be hereby transmitted to the Admiral by a committee appointed by the President of this Board.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Though we have a report from Japan that the Powhatan, with the grand embassy, will not come to San Francisco, but proceed from Heneliul to Acapulco, the Legislature has adopted resolutions to give the expected visiters a preser reception, and have appointed a joint committee to carry out the design. The resolution reads:

Resolved, By the Assembly (the Seaste concurring) that a Joint Special Committee of two from the Assembly and two from the Senate be appointed to inquire what measures are proper to be taken, on the part of this State, for the purpose of receiving and saliably entertaining the Imperial embassy from Japan to the United States, with the officers accompanying it, during its stay in California, with instructions to report the result of such inquiry as soon as practicable, for the action of the Legislature.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

DEPARTURE FROM JAPAN.

The Powhatan left Japan on the 13th of February last, and has had much stormy and bad weather on the passage. When north of the Sandwich Islands she changel her course and ran down to Honolulu, to take in additional uppiles of coal, water, &c., to last her to San Francisco. On leaving Kanagawa, the Powhatan did not purpose touching at Honolulu, but finding her supply of coal would not hold out to San Francisco, ahe shanged her ourse for that port. She has consequently been some days longer n coming than had she come direct. She has on board he Japanese Embassy to the United Sales, consisting of seventy-two persons. To accommodate this large number, state rooms have been erected on the quarter-deck.

state rooms have been erected on the quarter-deck.

THE ORIGIN OF THE EMBASSY.

The origin of this Embassy is attributable to the diplomatic skill of Commissioner Harris, who, having impressed on the Japanese the importance of becoming more acquainted with foreign nations, persuaded the authorities to stipulate in the last treaty that an Embassy should be sent to the United States within a limited period. Although the Japanese government subsequently endcavored to annul this obligation, Commissioner Harris would not consent to it, maintaining that it was for the mutual advantage of both nations that it should be falfilled. Finding him immovable, the new Emparor yielded, and this Embassy is sent out, and we doubt not will prove a great and lasting benefit to Japan as well as all foreign nations.

nations.

PERSONNEL OF THE EMBASSAY.

This Embassy consists of two Ambassadors Pleatpytentiary, who are nobles or princes of the highest rank. With these are two others of nearly equal rank, a Cansor and a vice Governor. The duty of these latter officers is to act as spice or reporters of the conduct of the Ambassadors and others employed in the commission, and also to report any thing that may pass under their observation. The number comprising the Embassy may be thought by foreigners to be very large, consisting, as it does, of sevently two persons, viz.—Two Ambassadors, one Consor, one vice Governer, sixteen under oill zers and secretaries, and fifty-two servants or soldiers, viz.—

1. Ambassador—Simme Bujen.no-kami.
2. Ambassador—Muragake Awage.no-kami.
3. Chaef Censor (or spp)—Ogure-Bungo no-kami.
4. Fice Governor—Morita Okataro.
Officers of the First Rank Beisnging to the Ambassadors—Natuse Gensiro, Skahara Jhagoro.
Officers of the First Rank Beisnging to the Censor—Heiaka Reisaburo, Oskabe Teta aro.
Under Officers Bilonging to the Ambassadors—Matsmoto Sannojio, Yocida Sagosaimon.
Under Officers of the First Governor—Masada Sunjuro, Toge Hosistore.

States his Excellency, being the highest titles under the soverign or ruler.

The office of the Ceusor has been misinterpreted. He acts as secretary to the Embassy—it being his duly to record everything for the information of the Emperor. He leaves a copy of his journal to be forwarded to the Emperor of Japan by the first ressel which may sail from this port. The same will probably be done by him at San Francisco and other points of the journey.

The fourth dignitary (Morita Oktairo) appears to be not so high in rank. He is sent out to act as treasurer, and on account of his sound judgment and prudence; it is his province to givies and counsel. He is the Lord Palmerston of the Embassy, and nothing can be done witnesselved the supported to the province to continue the special to be clothed by the Emperor with very high powers. All these four officers are from the nobility—the advisors and counsellors of the Emperor.

Mare faland, rendered necessary by hard service and bad weather encountered during her cruise in the Chinese and Japanese waters. From San Francisco she will proceed to Panama with the Embassy, which will thence be transferred to Aspinwall and embasked on board the United States steamer Roanoke for some port in the United States steamer Roanoke for some port in the United States steamer Roanoke for some port in the United States steamer Roanoke for some port in the United States steamer Roanoke for some port in the United States, on board of the American steam of the United States, on board of the American steam frigate Powhatan, March 5, says the Polycerian, has imparted animation and topics of talk to the social circles of Honoilul. The Embassy, in conformity with the principle of political organization of that country, consists of two principal Ambassadors, Princes of the highest rank among the nobility of the empire, and their associates, nobles of nearly equal rank with themselves; these four, accompanied by a suite of sixteen offleers and fifty-two of lower grade, landed on Monday and proceeded to the Prench Hotel, where they spent their first night in a foreign land. The following morning the Embassy removed its quarters to the Dudoit House, which had been engaged and furnished by his Majesty, and his carriage placed at their disposal, an act of courtesy as well to the sovereign from whom the Ambassadors are coming, as to the President to whom they are going, Quick, intelligent and inquisitive, the cornosity of those visiters is constant and vivacious. Every object that is new to them is inspected, inquired into, described and šektched—for a draughtsman of very superior ability accompanies the Embassy for the purpose of furnishing the official report with the necessary illustrations—a curious counterport, no doubt, if ever made public, to the splendid official edition of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan. Polite, allable and patient with the curiosity of our people in their regard, they draw freely u

his Ambassadors to that unknown world which clamored for his acquaintance, will not be lost upon a people so energible to their own interests, so sensitive to the point of honor, as the Americans.

ARRIVAL OF THE POWHATAN AT SAN FRANCISCO. The United States war steamer Powhatan, Capt. G. F. Pearson, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Tattnall, and having on board the loag expected Japanese Embassy, arrived at San Francisco at half-past nine o'clock on the 29th uit. She was received with a salute by the United States cutter Marcy, Capt. Pease, which was duly returned. Intelligence of her arrival was immediately conveyed by telegraph to the Japanese admiral at Marc Island, and at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. the Powhatan got under way for Marc Island, to undergo slight repairs that have been found necessary.

It had been thought that the Powhatan woulf proceed directly to Panama, instead of stopping at this port, and many acknowledgments are due to Commodore Tattnall for demonstrating to the whole world the peculiar advantages possessed by San Francisco for trade with China and Japan, by the course be has adopted. Had the Powhatan gone directly to Panama, much of the impression concerning the greatness, extent and geographical proximity of our country to Japan, would have been lost to the distinguished visiters—points not to be overlooked by a diplomat, such as Commodore Tatinall has shown himself to the Embassy On the Voyage.

During the voyage, which has been rough and stormy, the Japanese guests have made themselves very agreeable, not the slightest disturbance having occurred; but on the other band, they have invariably appeared well pleased with their accommodations and the officers of the versel. Three interpreters accompany the Embassy, so that the wants of the strangers are easily met.

that the wants of the strangers are easily met.

RUSH FOR THE POWHATAN.

No sooner had the anchor been let go than the Powhatan was boarded by a number of visiters, anxious to behold the representatives of the populous and wealthy, but almost unknown, empire of Japan. A cursory examination proved that nothing had been omitted by the officers of the ship which could conduce to the comfort and bappiness of their guests. Educate is a marked feature with the Japanese, and it is most strictly preserved in their intercourse toward each other; although, with a delicacy and tact worthy of all imitation, they do not insist upon its strict observance in Americans. Their courtesy and politices, as well as their dignity and marked good breeding, are proverbial. They are almost all admirable aketohers, far excelling the Chinese, not only in this particular but in all the rest of the fine arise. Every por tion of the Powhatan's michinery, and every object that commands their attention, is immediately aketohed upon paper with remarkable fidelity and excellence of execution.

Riley; Purser's Clerk—Charles P. Thompson; Master's Mates—Charles R. Belts, Augustus Stebbins, Gilbert M. I. Cook.

MOYEMENTS OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

(From the San Francisco Times, April 2]

The Japanese Ambassadors, ten of the inferior dignitaries and a number of attendants, about fifty in all, came down from Mare Island on Saturday afternoon, and became the guests of the city. It will be recollected that on Thursday, when the steam frigats Powhatan arrived with the Embassy, she proceeded almost immediately to the Navy Yard, the Japanese all remaining on board. The next day the United States steamers Actives, Captain Olden, and Shubrick, Captain Baggs, proceeded to the yard, and President Teschemacher, of our Board of Supervisors, and others went up for the purpose of offering the hospitalities of the city of San Francisco to the Embassy, and inviting them to make us a visit.

The Active and Shubrick arrived at Mure Island on Friday afternoon, and the Embassy, in answer to the invitation to visit the city, replied that they would be pleased to do so the next day. The Active and Shubrick were then prepared, and on Saturday morning the Ambassadors and suite, together with Commodore Tatnall and other United States naval officers, and the inviting party, took pussage on the two senall steamers. As they steamed away, salues of seventeen guns were fired by the ship independence and the Active; and the Powhatan purposed firing a like salue, but on the first discharge a set accident occurred. Commodore Cunningham was standing on the wharf, not far distant from the muzzie of the Powhatan's gun, and at its discharge was through one and considerably injured. At first it was supposed that the lajories were fatal, but it was subsequently assertained that they were received and at least accounts he was doing well. The vessels then proceeded on their way, and reached here about one c'clock, when the Ambassadors and dignitaries were taken in carriages, prepared by the Committee of Arrangements of the Board of Supervisors, a

There is hardly anything that escapes them; about our government, laws, customs, manufactures, country and so on, they are never done asking questions. At the International they were very curious to understand the relations between Mr. Haley and his employes; what sort of government was established there; how Mr. Haley could have every thing attended to so well, and how he could exercise so complete a control, unless he was a sort of prince or master. And, it is almost unnecessary to add, they were surprised at much which they learned in regard to the American people; and strange will be the accounts which they will carry home of the great nation which has no Princes and no Emperor.

accounts which they will carry home of the great nation which has no Princes and no Emperor.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES OF JAPAN.

There are in Japan, as in most other nations, two political parties—one of which may be called the progressive party, the other, the conservative. This political division extends to the nobility, and to the councils of the Emperor. The progressive party contends for a liberal policy towards foreigners, the opening of the principal ports to foreign trade, and in short the sholtiton, at least in a measure, of the ancient restrictive laws and customs. The conservative party, on the other hand, contend for a rigorous adhesion to the old rites and customs. The progressive party is constantly increasing in number and becoming more powerful, and is desined to create an entire change in the internal policy of that Empire, unless foreign governments, by indiscret eats of their officials, abould check its progress by entering into open hostilities with the nation. It has been reported that the late Emror of Japan committed suicide on account of these political contests and proposed innovations on the old regime. This is incorrect; he died a natural death.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE POWHATAN.

abould check its progress by entering into open continues with the nation. It has been reported that the late Emror of Japan committed suicide on account of these political contests and proposed innovations on the old regime. This is incorrect; he died a natural death.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE POWHATAN.

The Powhatan is to be placed in the dry dock at Mare haland, to repair damages sustained in accruciate in the Japan seas. She leaks considerably, and otherwise needs much overhaultig. After repairing at San Francisco, she will receive on beard the Japanese and proceed to Panama, where they will go to Aspinwall via the railroad, and thence to New York or Annapolis.

PUBLIC RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSADORS. [From the San Francisco Herald, April 3.]

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco yesterday gave a semi-official reception to the Japanese Embassy, which proved a very interesting affair to those present. At 12 o'clock, noon, the beautiful hall of Tuckar's Academy of Music was graced with the presence of the consule uniform; the officers of the United States army, including Brigadier General Clarke, commanding the Californis division or the Pacific Department, with a numerous and brilliant staff, and officers of the United States and the State Courts, the city and county officials; the officers of the Stape militant staff, and officers of the United States and the State Courts, the city and county officials; the officers of the State militia, headed by Major General Haven, who was accompanied by Brigadier General Cobb, and a large staff, and a representative from each daily newspaper press in the city.

The spacious and beautiful hall was entirely without cramment, save that of a permanent character, but the eastern gallery was occupied by the band of the Third Artillery regiment of the regular service, ready to well-come the expected guests with strains of martial music. A stage or raised platform at the western end of the hall was furnished with chairs to accommodate the expected guests, and thos

transferred whatever was worth noticing to paper, were really remarkable.

The ceremonies of introduction being over, the guests were conducted to the hall on the floor below the music hall, where a most sumptuous repast, prepared by the unapproachable Martin, was spread out in tempting array. It is needless to enumerate the appetizing oitbles. From boned turkey to chicken salad, through the mysterious labyrinths of baked and reast, "the tables they greaned with the weighted the feast," and nothing remained but to make the stack. The Japaness were conducted to the piaces of honor at the upper end of the hall, and being seated, were flanked by the officers of the army and navy, President Teschemacher, and others of our most distinguished citizens.

The signal was given, and our readers may be certain that the visuads did not go a begging. All formality was thrown to the winds—champague corks gave forth their sharp reports—the loud laugh and merry jest went round, and withal our trans-Pacific guests entered hand and heart into the spirit of the affair. It was the most complete and satisfactory thing of the kind we have attended in many years, and we can only add to those terms of commendation, that President Teschemacher and Mossra. Gates, Johnson, and Young (the committee) have done themselves infinite credit, both as regards the dinner itself, and the appropriate manner in which they have conducted the entire affsir.

The lineer man having been satisfied, the company, numbering about two hundred, prepared for the interchange of sentiment appropriate to the occasion. President Teschemacher occupied the head of the table, and the repeating toast master—Dr. Gates—the lower ond. At three o'clock the President called the attention of the assemblage, and a few regiments of fresh champague bothes heaves the committee have got and a few regiments of fresh champague but her should be the seating along the tables,

three cheers. Music—"Yankee Doodle."
Responded to by General CLARKE, U. S. A. As the veteran arcse, he was greeted with a perfect tempest of appraishment of the perfect tempest of appraishment.

three cheers. Music—"Yankee Doodle."

Responded to by General Charks, U. S. A. As the veteran arcse, he was greeted with a perfect tempest of applause, and the Japanese, as they heard this and looked at the war-worn old man, evidently conceived the idea that he must be a popular favorits. The General, when silence was restored, merely remarked that he regetted it had not fallen into better hands to respond to such a test as "The Army and the Navy," and he hoped that some other officer would essay the duty.

Lond calls for Fiag Officer Tatnall brought the Commodore to his feet. He returned his thanks for the honor done him, and, in a few brief sentences, declined making a speech. His remarks were loudly obsered, and the band struck up "The Bould Soger Bay."

Major General Haves, however, was not disposed to let the Commodore of so easily, and rising, he said he hoped the gentlemen would fill their glasses. "We have," he said, "at our table, Admiral Tainall, of the United States Navy, commander of our fleet in China; and when our English brethren wanted assistance, he said 'Blood is thicker than water,' and he went in." This was received with long cheering and clapping, and the loud calls for Tainall again brought the old sailor up. "I am much obliged," he said, "for your kind reference to the part I took in that fight. But, gentlemen, there were others who took a part in it, and who, far more when they of your regard. I trust that when England and America get into trouble there will always be found a true and cordial sympathy between them." (Immense cheering.)

5. Foreign Consuls. Drank standing, and with three cheers. Music—"Grand March."

Responded to by Mons F. Gaurier, French Consul. He said:—Mr. President and gentlemen—On behalf of my colleagues and myself, I thank you; not only for the toast just now proposed, and so kindly received by you, but also for the honor you have done us in asking us to meet their Excellences, the Japanese Ambassadors. I am sure of expressing the united wishes of the foreign Consu

cisco. Drank standing and with three cheers.

8. The Federal Officers. Music—"Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Harrstrad, Superintendent of the United States Branch Mint, responded. He said—Mr. President and gentlemen—While thanking my friends for designating me to respond to the toast just uttered, I cannot but regret that they should have singled me out for that honor; for I fear the task has tallen into feeble hands. The importance of the occasion, however, inspires me to say a few words. This is truly an occasion of more than ordinary interest and importance to all Americans—Indeed, to the whole world of commerce. We behold, to-day, assembled in the bonds of lasting friendship, the representatives of the oldest nation in the world, and the representatives of the youngest nation on the face of the globe—the latter receiving and entertaining the former in the true spirit of hospitality, and with a mutual desire to abclish the exclusiveness of centuries, and harmonize in the closest relations of national amity. (Great applause.) It may well call forth our congretuitions that we should be first to welcome our distinguished visiters to the American continent. In behalf of those Federal officers who are, and of those who are not, present, i welcome them. I extend their hearty, cordial welcome to the representatives of the Empire of Japan. (Applause.)

9. Commerce—Drank standing, and with three cheers for Front street.

Supervisor J. S. Davies reponded. He said:—It is with great diffidence, gentlemen, that I rise to respond to the toast just given. The time for making long speeches for to-day has passed. I am aware that the Japanese return this afternoon by the steamer, and our time is but short. I have been identified for some years with the commercial interest of this city. The prime motor of her prosperity is commerce, and her citizens well know how to cherish, product, and foster that interest. Allow me to propose the following loast:—San Francisco—May she become one of the commercial centres of the world.

10. The

INTERCOURSE WITH JAPAN. [From the San Francisco Herald, March There is a world of good omen to the future our city in the fact that we have a Japanese

Sonance with an enlightened commerce and the was a commercial people.

The Wallings of the Previncial Pr [From the Philadelphia Evening Bolletin, April 13 A TREMENDOUS CRISES.

If we are to credit the editors of the New York pathia country is about to be revolutionized. We are ababilish the federal government at Washington, and elish a newspaper government at New York. We about the federal government at New York. We about the federal government at New York. We about the federal place we are to have New newspapers. Buchasan is to be extinguished, in his place we are to have the Herald; in the place of congress we shall have the Tribune, and in the place the Judiciary, the Times. The departments, we press will be apportioned among the other journals: the Second gesting the Post Office; the Commercial, the Treas the Posico Gozetie, the Army; the Cipper, the Navy. is the mellenium of American politics, to which we a look forward, if the boasts of our New York cotempor are to be believed.

The dawn of this blessed millenium was announce other day, when an express train for the interior of York was started soon after mininght, which carrie the benighted interior people whole bundles of light intelligence in the shape of morning papers of the day. These were delivered to the Albanians and Tro by breakfast time, to the Uticans by dinner time, as the Buffalonians by tea time. It is true that some in tall new was missed by going to press so early, and was left for the afternoon papers to use, and for the York morning papers to serve to their readers, with other cold victuals, at breakfast, dinner and per next day. This they had to do when the Calife steamer arrived with the interesting news of Japanese in San Francisco. She got in after night, and the papers that employed the newspers and of course we must believe all they say—the revision is to spread in railroad ramifications all over country. The New York cribers are even going to runewspaper appears train between New York papers and of course we must believe all they